

**Pasadena/Altadena “Vision 20/20”  
Reintegration Project  
California Board of State &  
Community Corrections (BSCC)  
Proposition 47 Grant Program  
Cohort 1**

**Final Local Evaluation Report  
September 30, 2021**



**Prepared by:**

**Patricia O’Driscoll  
Lisa Evans Powell  
Albert Chen**

**Public Works  
90 North Daisy Avenue  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
626-564-9890  
[www.publicworksinc.org](http://www.publicworksinc.org)**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pasadena/Altadena “Vision 20/20” Reintegration Project (VTRP) was awarded \$2,511,537 in Cohort 1 Proposition 47 grant funds from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to implement the VTRP, which sought to build on existing strategic planning and to bring new partners to the table in order to address gaps in services for formerly incarcerated individuals. The lead applicant for VTRP was the Pasadena Police Department (PPD), and the project was designed to integrate reentry services provided by two key partners in the Pasadena and Altadena areas and to expand access to mental health and substance use services for formerly incarcerated individuals.

The two key partners in this project were the Flintridge Center (Flintridge), a community-based organization and the City of Pasadena’s Public Health Department (PPHD). Other partners in VTRP were included to provide additional supportive services to constituents enrolled in the program through referrals from Flintridge Center case managers. Although the partners identified for VTRP had worked together previously in different capacities, this initiative was a new one involving more in-depth connections for the advisory group, for staff and for referred community members.

The Flintridge Center Vision 20/20 Reintegration Network has served as an umbrella advisory council to implement related grant or community-funded initiatives. It is guided by the philosophy that community members who transition from incarceration back into the community benefit from a dignified and compassionate approach that aligns services to provide for basic needs, such as housing, employment, and health care. In addition to the Reintegration Strategic Plan and the VTRP, the Reintegration Network also oversees the Youth of Promise Program, which utilizes a trauma informed approach to address the challenges faced by youth impacted by cycles of poverty, violence and incarceration. Project Goals and Objectives include:

Project Goals	Objectives
1. Improve the lives of reentry constituents in Pasadena, Altadena and surrounding communities	Increase depth of reentry services
	Serve 250 new constituents
	Support constituents’ engagement in services
	Reduce recidivism by 50%
2. Improve and align reentry services in Pasadena and Altadena	Increase capacity/competency of government and community-based partners to serve reentry population
	Increase data sharing among partners
	Implement the Vision 20/20 strategic plan
	Identify strategies for sustainability

VTRP was designed so that Flintridge Center could provide new and expanded comprehensive reentry services including job training, life skills and case management to formerly incarcerated individuals in Pasadena and Altadena. Access to mental health and substance use treatment services by PPHD staff members was integrated with VTRP

programming by offering these services on site at the Flintridge Center through PPHD-assigned staff.

VTRP was designed to deepen employment development and case management services, while utilizing a strengthened and aligned network of community-based organizations including 2nd Call, Lake Avenue Church, Union Station, Wells Fargo (originally Pasadena Federal Credit Union) and Live Above The Hype. Using meaningful collaboration, VTRP was designed to have partners work through the Flintridge “hub” to offer life skills, housing assistance, clothing, legal help, and financial literacy classes, in addition to mental health and substance use treatment provided by PPHD staff.

## **Project Accomplishments**

While the project’s timeline has reflected several delays which have substantially impacted its capacity to track and report on participation in services as designed in the original proposal, several steps along the way helped both the process and the availability of services for the reintegration population as originally envisioned, in particular related to access to mental health and substance use services. At the advisory council level and through the project leadership, the reach of VTRP has expanded under Prop 47 funding, supporting both the project goal of improving the lives of reentry constituents in Pasadena, Altadena and surrounding communities and improving the alignment of reentry services in Pasadena and Altadena, through accomplishing its objectives:

**Increase depth of reentry services:** Active case management, navigation, and outreach to the reentry community has resulted in an increased depth of services available to constituents that had not been available at this scale prior to the initiative.

**Serve 250 new constituents and support constituents in engagement in services:** Recruitment and intake indicate that a large number of community members have walked through the Flintridge doors through a variety of outreach efforts seeking support and the organization has enrolled more than 500 new constituents since the project began.

**Increase capacity/competency of government and community-based partners to serve reentry population and increase data sharing among partners:** As all of the elements of the project began to be implemented, including identification of the research partner for the evaluation, some of the initial difficulties with referrals and data tracking were resolved. Weekly cross-partner case management and evaluation meetings, new strategies for tracking and monitoring participation, and increased commitment to collaboration improved some of the initial difficulties in key partner and staff communication. In addition, partner leadership was evidenced by passage of Senate Bill 620, which authorized specified local law enforcement agencies to furnish limited information about persons on supervised release within their jurisdiction to specified nonprofit providers of services. Testimony from the bill’s sponsor, the PPD, was generated because of the limits on law enforcement regarding sharing data for the reentry population, which was observed to have a negative impact on their access to services and law enforcement’s desire to be better responsive to constituent needs.

**Reduce recidivism.** While the definitional challenges of program referral, participation and completion prevent a thorough analysis and attribution of program activities to recidivism among the reentry population in the VTRP service area, some interesting patterns emerged in evaluation data including lower rates of re-arrest among program participants who engaged with the PPHD, completed Flintridge’s pre-apprenticeship program, or both. In addition to the analysis conducted by the evaluator, the Pasadena Police Department conducted a comprehensive analysis of clients that were served through this project using the BSCC definition of “A conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.” This follow up study identified a recidivism rate of 16.9% (42 divided by 248) among project participants, a nearly 50% reduction from the 31.1% recidivism rate identified in the original proposal for Prop 47 funds.

## **Overall Project Impact**

Despite the interruptions and challenges brought on by a global pandemic, as well as additional hurdles, there is clear evidence demonstrating how the VTRP has impacted its clients and its community.

**An active and collaborative hub for reintegration and reentry services has been created and maintained.**

- Formerly incarcerated persons living in the Pasadena/Altadena area, through the VTRP now have a coordinated resource for support and services.
- VTRP is now an established, coordinated network of services that will be sustained after the grant ends.
- New relationships between organizations were created, and existing relationships deepened through this project (community impact).
- Through the network’s system of case management and referrals and meetings, a high level of structure and support, communication and connections developed and maintained amongst different organizations.
- More frequent and productive community-wide conversations on issues related to reintegration and reentry are taking place.

**Mental health support as a core service for clients addressed root problems for clients.**

- Mental health service provision was a critical piece of this grant. Despite the logistical challenges that came with the “mental health first” requirements, there were many lessons learned that can be applied in future collaborative efforts.
- The PPHD and other service providers were able to provide regular mental health support to VTRP clients.
- Group settings were found to often be more beneficial to client population than individual therapy.

- Building trust with clients is critical, and offering on-site mental health was also helpful in building connections and rapport.

**Services through the VTRP encompass culturally relevant, essential support and education to clients.**

- Consistent case management.
- Trauma-informed care.
- Staffing that centers the lived experience.
- Services provided: job search and placement, housing, addiction recovery and support, domestic violence training and support, mental health supports, life skills.

**PROJECT CHALLENGES**

Many of the challenges faced by VTRP are illuminated in the body of the final evaluation report. A summary of project challenges over the lifetime of the grant (other than challenges brought on by the Coronavirus pandemic) includes:

**Collaboration with partner agencies.**

- The number and types of partners in the VTRP network, which included public agencies, large nonprofit agencies, and smaller community-based nonprofit agencies, brought inherent challenges. The roles and procedures of each varied widely, and it took time and continued communication for partners to better understand the organizational values and approaches of one another.
- Partners at times differed in their interpretations of definitions of grant requirements, particularly as public agencies viewed them versus the CBOs. There was a continuing conflict throughout the grant period between the CBOs and PPHD in particular.
- Ongoing adjustments in processes and communication, such as holding regular partner meeting schedules and formalizing referral processes, have proved helpful in improving overall coordination - yet there is more to be done.
- The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on collaborative efforts cannot be dismissed. Maintaining services to clients was the primary focus as agencies pivoted to develop creative ways to continue service provision as allowed by health mandates.

**Mental health services requirements.**

- A requirement for a program participant to enter into another system, before other services are accessed and particularly to a public system that may not be trusted by the client population may result in a limited level of entry to services by participants.
- The partners in this project, and particularly Flintridge and PPHD, struggled to find common definitions and procedures to meet the grant requirements. Over the grant contract, through many ups and downs, there was a continued effort to make this work. Eventually, the partners were able to find ways to work together more

seamlessly, and solutions such as having PPHD social workers regularly on site helped to ease the barriers.

- Most of the partners agreed there are more favorable ways to incorporate mental health services into a reintegration/reentry network such as this one. Meeting clients’ needs upfront, taking the time to build trust and rapport as an initial step, and providing mental health in-house are elements that would help ensure clients receive needed therapeutic support.

### **Leadership.**

- There were mixed viewpoints on having a local law enforcement agency (PPD) as the lead agency. Some viewed having law enforcement as the lead in a reentry/reintegration project like this one as an opportunity for the police to build trust with the local community. There is evidence that some clients, however, may have been reluctant to access services given law enforcement’s involvement (though this did not appear to be widespread). Flintridge staff, as a part of a respected community-based organization in the community, felt the need for introspection as an agency to ensure staying true to its values while building its partnership with local law enforcement.
- The untimely passing of the founder of the Flintridge Center just after the BSCC visit presented great challenges. The project needed to be run differently from that point forward and the relationships and balance of those involved in the partnerships shifted, which impacted communication and connection amongst agencies. This was further exacerbated by the pandemic, though the commitment to work together was ultimately strengthened.

### **LESSONS LEARNED**

- Partners must ensure they have a crystal-clear understanding of the grant requirements as well as what each partner brings to the table.
- Communication and clarity are critical to have upfront during the proposal writing process. Be clear about partner roles so this does not become a point of contention later in the process.
- The most needed support for reentry clients falls under housing (first) and job skills. Formerly incarcerated must have alternatives to what they were doing prior to incarceration – and a place to live.
- Flexibility in services offered is critical: trauma-informed care means to meet the client where they are at – the program requirements should align with this philosophy.
- Offering community-based services to clients that are personalized and are led by facilitators who have lived experience was seen by most service providers as the critical component to a successful service network for reentry clients. While mental health services can be helpful to clients, trust must first be developed, which may be challenging if ruled by rigid requirements for providing services.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Overview

The Pasadena/Altadena “Vision 20/20” Reintegration Project (VTRP) was awarded \$2,511,537 in Cohort 1 Proposition 47 grant funds from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to implement the VTRP, which sought to build on existing strategic planning and to bring new partners to the table in order to address gaps in services for formerly incarcerated individuals. Proposition 47 grant funding guidelines required that the lead applicant in the first round of BSCC-funded projects (Cohort 1) be a public agency in partnership with community-based organizations.

The lead applicant for VTRP was the Pasadena Police Department (PPD). VTRP was designed as a collaborative partnership between the city and community-based organizations to integrate reentry services in the Pasadena and Altadena areas and to expand access to mental health and substance use services for formerly incarcerated individuals. Two key partners include the Flintridge Center, a community-based organization, and the City of Pasadena’s Public Health Department (PPHD). Additional partners in VTRP were identified to provide additional supportive services to constituents enrolled in the program through referrals from Flintridge Center case managers. Although the partners identified for VTRP had worked together previously in different capacities, this initiative was a new one involving more in-depth connections for the advisory council, partner staff and for community members referred to the program.

Since 2007, the Flintridge Center (Flintridge) has been providing leadership in implementing the larger Vision 20/20 Initiative with a mission of uniting community stakeholders to address issues of community violence in Pasadena. In 2017, the Flintridge Center Vision 20/20 Reintegration Network facilitated the development of a strategic plan, which coincided with the influx of funding from the Prop 47 grant program making it possible to improve service alignment across agencies and to strengthen programming available to the reentry population.

The Flintridge Center Vision 20/20 Reintegration Network has served as an umbrella advisory council to implement related grant or community-funded initiatives. It is guided by the philosophy that community members who transition from incarceration back into the community benefit from a dignified and compassionate approach that aligns services to provide for basic needs, such as housing, employment, and health care. In addition to the Reintegration Strategic Plan and VTRP, the Reintegration Network also oversees the Youth of Promise Program, which utilizes a trauma informed approach to address the challenges faced by youth impacted by cycles of poverty, violence and incarceration.

VTRP grew out of the history of the Flintridge Center, which became a non-profit in 2007, having already served the community through the work of the Flintridge Foundation from 1986 to 2007 in the four key areas of environmental conservation, theatre, visual arts and community services, which supported other local community-based organizations. After concluding its work as a foundation, Flintridge Center became a non-profit 501(c)(3)

focusing on efforts to address persistent community disparities and reduce community violence—essentially becoming a program provider, a shared space for organizations to collaborate and for community resources to be housed.

In this spirit, VTRP was designed so that Flintridge Center could provide new and expanded comprehensive reentry services including job training, life skills and case management to formerly incarcerated individuals in Pasadena and Altadena. Access to mental health and substance use treatment services through PPHD staff members was new to the center. To reduce barriers to access, VTRP integrated programming already offered at Flintridge with mental health and substance use treatment available on site through PPHD-assigned staff.

### **VTRP Partners and Service Providers**

VTRP deepened employment development and case management services, while also utilizing a strengthened and aligned network of community-based organizations that included 2nd Call, Lake Avenue Church, Union Station, Wells Fargo (originally Pasadena Federal Credit Union) and Live Above The Hype. Using meaningful collaboration, VTRP partners worked through the Flintridge “hub” to offer life skills, housing assistance, clothing, legal help, and financial literacy classes, in addition to mental health and substance use treatment provided by PPHD staff.

The following are descriptions of the partners and their service contributions to VTRP, reflecting information from the proposal with updated information collected through interviews with the Flintridge Center and its partners at the conclusion of the project for the final local evaluation report:

- The **Pasadena Police Department (PPD)**, the lead agency serving in an oversight capacity related to fiscal and program implementation and leadership on the Advisory Council, was represented by Commander Jason Clawson Adjutant to the Chief of Police. He participated in the original envisioning of the project and served as a liaison both to the advisory council and to the project team. He also provided high level communication with the Chief of Police and other city officials. The Chief of Police was regularly informed about the progress of the project and has continued to be supportive of the work.
- **Flintridge Center (Flintridge)** is located in the heart of Northwest Pasadena, an area that is home to many underserved, poor, and minority (mostly African American and Latino) residents. Flintridge Center’s mission is to break the cycle of poverty and violence through community planning, innovation and action, and it has been working on the needs of the reentry community for the last decade. In addition to providing project management, coordination and training for the Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project, the Flintridge Center provides many of the necessary reentry services for program participants (also referred to as “constituents”). Staffing for this project includes an Outreach Worker, a Job Developer (funded by the grant), two Case Managers, and two apprenticeship class instructors.



- **Pasadena Public Health Department (PPHD)** has been responsible for helping protect, maintain and improve the health of the Pasadena community since 1892. The City of Pasadena is one of only three cities in California that maintains its own independent local health jurisdiction with responsibility for a wide variety of services that support the core public health functions. As a key VTRP partner through August 2020, the PPHD provided mental health assessments and intensive one-on-one and group counseling, educational sessions and psychiatric services that addressed substance use and mental health disorders. PPHD staff members utilized space adjacent to Flintridge to ensure streamlined assessment and service delivery for community members in need of mental health and substance use services. PPHD also has provided professional development workshops for other service providers.
- **2nd Call** is a community-based organization whose mission is to save lives, by reducing violence and assisting in the personal development of high-risk individuals, proven offenders, ex-felons, parolees and others often disregarded by society. 2nd Call provides life skills sessions for participating community members at Flintridge and at “hot spot” neighborhoods by trained facilitators. The purpose of this approach is to reach constituents who would not normally access services in traditional settings, build trust, and gradually transition these individuals to Flintridge for additional services. These sessions have been developed and facilitated by formerly incarcerated individuals who are trained in trauma-informed service delivery. In addition to weekly life skills classes, 2nd Call implements an anger management curriculum to community members enrolled in the job training classes at Flintridge. 2nd Call also trains community members with a “License to Operate” (LTO) in outreach methods. 2nd Call replaced the original partner, Amer-I-Can, which was included in the proposal to provide mobile outreach.
- **Lake Avenue Congregational Church** has been an integral component of the Pasadena faith community since 1896. Service to the greater community has always been a high priority with an emphasis on homelessness prevention. VTRP funds provide rental and utility assistance for constituents, and Lake Avenue serves as the FICM conduit to pay landlords, with no direct contact with program participants. One-time rental payments can be made to landlords on behalf of community members who have received notices of eviction, and rental assistance can be provided for constituents to secure or remain in transitional housing.
- **Live Above The Hype (LATH)** serves as the youth services provider and provides services to justice-involved youth and young adults, and trains service providers who work with youth. LATH offers a transformative life skills curriculum for at-risk youth within a framework designed to be accessible and relevant to urban communities. As a VTRP partner, LATH provides youth development training to service providers.
- **Shepherd’s Door** assists and supports victims of domestic violence and prevents the cycle of domestic violence through youth education, public awareness and collaboration with community partners. As a service provider for VTRP, the organization implements 52-week court-mandated batterers’ classes, which has been offered weekly to groups for men and for women and utilizes a 52-week ongoing curriculum. Flintridge participants are offered this course at no-cost.

- **Union Station Homeless Services** is the San Gabriel Valley’s largest social service agency assisting homeless and very low-income adults and families. Services include street outreach, intake/assessment, care coordination and navigation, meals, shelter, housing, employment development, benefits enrollment, and referrals to medical and mental health services. As an integral component of VTRP, Union Station offers housing services and employment assistance. Housing navigation services and rental/utilities assistance is at the core of the housing component. Employment services include holistic career development, job search support, and career and education planning.
- Additional partners include the **Salvation Army** thrift store, **Wells Fargo Bank** financial literacy programming, and **IMPACT Drug Treatment Center of Pasadena**, an alternative resource to address the challenge of inpatient treatment for substance use disorders.

## Goals and Objectives

Project Goals	Objectives
(1) Improve the lives of reentry constituents in Pasadena, Altadena and surrounding communities	Increase depth of reentry services
	Serve 250 new constituents
	Support constituent engagement in services
	Reduce recidivism by 50%
(2) Improve and align reentry services in Pasadena and Altadena	Increase capacity/competency of government and community-based partners to serve reentry population
	Increase data sharing among partners
	Implement the Vision 20/20 strategic plan
	Identify strategies for sustainability

- **Recidivism:** The project used a definition for recidivism as new arrests for new crimes or supervision violations, resulting in incarceration beyond 24 hours. The baseline recidivism rate for the project was reported in the project proposal as 31.1% with a goal to reduce this in half (by 50%) to 15%.
- **Provision of Substance Use and Mental Health Treatment Services:** A key component of the VTRP is the provision of substance use and mental health disorder treatment services to all constituents that qualify for Prop 47 support by PPHD staff at the Flintridge Center through a warm hand-off to PPHD. PPHD offered intensive one-on-one and group outpatient counseling, educational sessions, and psychiatric services to address addiction and mental health disorders.
- **Eligibility:** Community members (also referred to as constituents) were eligible to participate in VTRP if they had been arrested or charged with or convicted of a criminal offense and have a history of substance use disorders or mental health issues, identified as follows:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Note that “community member” and “constituent” are the preferred terms for the Flintridge Center and the Vision 20/20 Reintegration Network. These terms are interchangeable and designed to indicate the openness with which the project views outreach, recruitment and engagement in the services offered through

- The disorder/issue limits one or more life activities.
- The community member has received prior services.
- The community member has self-reported.
- The community member has been regarded as having a problem.

## **Project Evaluation Plan and Methodology**

After its selection and contract award from the BSCC, the VTRP submitted a revised Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, which included the following outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs:

### **Outcome Measures**

- Reduction of the Recidivism rate from 31.1% at baseline to 15%.
- Number of months constituents remained relapse-free and report reduced mental health symptoms.
- Number of constituents who gained employment and remained in housing.
- Constituents’ improvement in stress management, self-esteem, interpersonal communication skills, and change in thinking patterns.
- Constituents’ and providers’ positive and negative experiences with the Vision 20/20 Project.

### **Output Measures**

- Unduplicated constituents served by the project.
- Number of constituents engaged in each type of project service (housing support, financial assistance, job training, etc.<sup>2</sup>).
- Number and types of professional development trainings.
- Number of Reintegration Advisory Council Meetings.

### **Activities**

- Number and types of recruitment and outreach/in-reach activities.
- Number and types of Orientation events (e.g. PACT Fairs) and number of constituent attendees.

### **Inputs**

- Number of FTEs (grant funded and leveraged) expended in each year of the project.
- Changing membership of Reintegration Advisory Council

---

the Reintegration Network, some of which may be directly funded by Prop 47 monies, while others may be supported by different grants, foundations or community-based funding. Throughout the report, the term “participant” refers to those who have been determined to be Prop 47 eligible and who have participated in Prop 47 programming.

<sup>2</sup> Note that the original project and evaluation described a 12-month, 3-phase program for constituents to complete, which was later modified to focus on an individualized plan and timeline with similar goals for constituents including stabilizing mental health and substance abuse disorders and incremental introduction of constituents to other services and vocational/education opportunities.

## **Selection of Evaluation Contractor**

In the proposal for VTRP, the evaluation contractor (Research Partner) had not yet been identified and was to be selected by the City through a competitive procurement process. Through its contract with Flintridge, an Evaluation Liaison was identified by Flintridge to serve as the main contact among VTRP providers and to provide technical assistance with data collection. This liaison has also been responsible for the collection of data and progress reports for the submission of the quarterly reports to the BSCC.

After the funding was awarded, there were significant delays in the selection of a Research Partner through the City’s procurement process. Based on the results of a third procurement process in Spring 2018, the project selected Public Works (PW), a nonprofit evaluation organization in Pasadena with extensive experience in qualitative and quantitative data collection, analysis and reporting. Final contracting resulted in the formal implementation of the evaluation plan in Fall 2018.

Up until that point, VTRP partners had been providing quarterly report data to the Flintridge Evaluation Liaison who compiled and submitted quarterly project reports to the PPD and the BSCC. Beginning in mid-2018, PW conducted pre-evaluation work to understand the status of the VTRP, to assess the ongoing development of an evaluation design and instrumentation, recommended modifications and developed data collection protocols. Formal data collection began in October 2018 and has included a mix of quantitative and qualitative elements.<sup>3</sup>

## **Evaluation and Data Collection Methodology**

The original evaluation design in the VTRP proposal hinged on the development of a Vision 20/20 Data Portal, an online data collection and management system where providers would enter project data. The Research Partner would be responsible for developing the data portal and use the structure of existing intake and progress forms used by Flintridge and other VTRP providers. The Research Partner was also going to create the following data collection instruments: a constituent feedback survey, a provider survey to be self-administered in the Vision 20/20 portal, and an instrument to record and track observations of project implementation and fidelity.<sup>4</sup> Advisory Council and project management meetings were to include the Research Partner in order to help ensure the integrity of implementation, and make recommendations to ensure that intervention “dosage” and fidelity were on-track.

The role of the evaluation and the evaluator was revised early during project implementation in order to reflect the needs of the partnership that emerged after project activities were already well underway. Because of the significant delays in selection of the

---

<sup>3</sup> After its selection as the evaluation contractor, Public Works slightly modified the original evaluation plan submitted to BSCC in consultation with project partners to better align to the status of data collection and the delivery of project services.

<sup>4</sup> Partner interviews and focus groups and analysis of the Flintridge Access database were substituted for the evaluation due to the changing nature of implementation, delays in selection of the evaluator, which was further exacerbated by the pandemic, in which follow up and satisfaction survey administration via case managers presented confidentiality and other logistical challenges.

project evaluator and the determination by project partners that developing a VTRP data portal would not be feasible, it was determined that the Flintridge Access database, which had been significantly revised and altered as a result of the VTRP work, could provide much of the information needed to evaluate constituent participation and assess project outcomes. The Flintridge database has been augmented by information collected and shared by project partners for the quarterly reporting, an online referral and data sharing portal called “Basecamp” which was established in September 2018, and the individual level data tracking sheets for mental health and substance use services compiled by PPHD beginning in early 2019.

For the final local evaluation report, Public Works analyzed data downloaded from the Flintridge Access database on February 5, 2021, and matched participants to PPHD individual level tracking sheets to provide descriptive statistics of participant experiences. Three unduplicated groups have been identified for the analysis.

- Group 1 includes all “eligible” constituents who received some level of service through Flintridge but did not participate in PPHD services (n=286).
- Group 2 are those who were Prop 47 eligible *and* received some level of PPHD services through June 2019 (n=139).
- Group 3 participated in PPHD services from July 2019 to June 2020 after a BSCC monitoring visit determined new program requirements for accessing supportive services (n=148).

Four appendix tables are provided at the end of the report and include the following information disaggregated for the three groups of reentry participants: (1) demographic information, (2) other background information, (3) program experiences and (4) criminal justice information collected at intake and then again in July 2021 through the Los Angeles County Inmate search site for purposes of identifying recidivism as defined by the project. This section also identifies the operational definition of the variables included in the tables.

Public Works has also collected qualitative data in the form of interviews and focus groups using two interview protocols, one for the primary partners (PPD, PPHD and Flintridge) and one for other partners providing specific services. Interviews and focus groups were conducted in 2019 for the preliminary evaluation report, and again in Spring 2021 for the final evaluation report. A content analysis from the qualitative data has been used to identify themes and project performance data that has been incorporated into both evaluation reports.

## **Profile of Participation in Program Services**

For this Final Evaluation Report, Public Works has identified participants in reentry support services based on different time periods related to implementation. In February 2019, Public Works (PW) began work with Flintridge and PPHD to create an unduplicated count and backup/tracking database for the evaluation. The purpose of this reconciliation between databases was to be able to report numbers using individual level data and to begin to track the delivery of services to individuals under the VTRP initiative.

PPHD individual-level tracking sheets provided basic demographic information needed for quarterly reports (age, gender, race) and the following information regarding service delivery:

- Start Date<sup>5</sup> (refers to start of mental health and/or substance use services).
- End Date (date PPHD formally closes their case for mental health and/or substance use services).
- MH type (CBT, EMDR, EMDR/CBT, or None with “None” meaning only an assessment occurred).
- Substance Use TX (enrollment in and received substance use services).
- Psychiatry linkage is also indicated if they were linked to psychiatric services and/or medication support.
- Field for each quarter in which services were received (to distinguish new intakes from clients who were continuing to receive services).

### Participant Groups and Operational Definition of Variables

In order to analyze data of VTRP participants from multiple data sources, Public Works began with information from the Flintridge Access database exported on February 5, 2021. Two service tracking sheets compiled by PPHD for the different time periods of implementation (through June 30, 2019, and July 2019 through June 2020) were matched to the data exported from the Flintridge database and compiled to produce the following three unduplicated groups of participants:

- Group 1: All constituents flagged as Prop 47 eligible as of the export in the Flintridge Database (flag created based on intake criteria established in care flow plan documentation) (n=286). These individuals did not engage in mental health or substance use services through PPHD but may have engaged in various ways with Flintridge services such as case management, system navigation, the APP course, and referrals to supportive services prior to the change in requirements for these based on the May 2019 BSCC visit.
- Group 2: All constituents that participated in some level of service for mental health or substance use support through PPHD from project inception through June 2019 (prior to the requirements of the corrective action) (n=139).
- Group 3: All constituents that were referred to PPHD and identified through the service tracking sheet from July 2019 to June 2020. This group was required to engage in at least 6 service sessions to qualify for supportive services (n=148).

Tables 1-4 (located on pages 24 through 27 of this report) provide frequencies for each of these groups for the following variables:

- **Table 1 (page 24) - Demographic Information:** gender, age and race.

---

<sup>5</sup> Note that the new post-May 2019 PPHD tracking mechanism includes information regarding outreach and scheduling of an assessment in addition to dates and other information regarding sessions attended (identified as Group 3).

- **Table 2 (page 25) - Other Background Information:** education, housing, income, employment status at intake, health insurance, citizenship.
- **Table 3 (page 26) - Program Experiences:** case management status, APP course completion, completion of 6 PPHD sessions (Group 3 only), and referrals.
- **Table 4 (page 27) - Justice Information:** at intake and status in LA County Inmate search database as of July 2021 (recidivism).

Note that Flintridge case status includes active case management, system navigation (support with one or more tasks related to reentry), inactive (no contact in 3 or more months) or if the case was closed as of February 5, 2021.

### **Recruitment and Identification of Prop 47 Eligible Constituents**

In total, 573 community members have been engaged by Flintridge and determined to be eligible for Prop 47 services. These individuals were welcomed and entered into the process for reentry services available through this grant and other services that the organization offers. With a goal to engage and deepen reentry services for at least 250 constituents in the VTRP service area, this was achieved at twice the level of the initial goal. With the priority originally set for access to mental health and substance use services, VTRP and its partners engaged 287 individuals in a warm hand-off and referral to PPHD.

### **Participant Demographic information (Table 1/Page 24)**

More females than males engaged in services with the PPHD (27% and 28% in Groups 2 and 3 compared to 15% of Group 1). In addition, a slightly older population engaged in services with the PPHD—31% and 28% of Groups 2 and 3 were aged 44 to 64 compared to 22% of Group 1. Participation in PPHD services by Race-ethnicity across the three groups was similar.

### **Participant Background Information (Table 2/Page 25)**

A higher percentage of participants in Groups 2 and 3 (35% and 36% respectively) than in Group 1 (28%) reported a level of education as high school or less. Intake information for these groups of participants indicates that the vast majority reported household income of less than \$10,000 (79% in Group 1, 83% in Group 2, and 78% in Group 3). Another 10-13% reported household income of \$10,000 to \$20,000. A high percentage of constituents in all three groups reported that they were not in stable housing at intake (45%, 52%, and 45% respectively). While nearly half were living with friends or family at intake (47%, 46% and 47%), about one tenth to one fifth of all groups reported living in transitional housing, an in-patient drug treatment center, or homeless at intake. A range of 12% to 17% of constituents reported that they were living independently at intake. Nearly a third of Group 3 (31%) were employed at intake compared to 21% of Group 1 and 24% of Group 2. A range of 39% to 52% indicated they did not have health insurance at intake.

### **Program Experiences (Unduplicated) (Table 3/Page 26)**

Through Flintridge as a hub for referrals and reentry case management/navigation services, the VTRP provided various types of services including case management and system navigation. As of February 2021, 27% of Group 2 and 29% of Group 1 remained in active case management compared to 19% of Group 1. System navigation services were being provided to 14% of Group 1, 28% of Group 2, and 19% of Group 3. About half of the cases in Group 1 had been closed (47%) compared to 30% of Group 2 and 29% of Group 3. This may be an indication of ongoing service delivery and sustainability of continued relationships developed by the VTRP with the reentry constituency in the service area. Groups 2 and 3 had also received a warm hand off to PPHD and engaged in some level of mental health and substance use programming perhaps supporting this connection to continued engagement. Table 3 also provides the number of constituents in each group that completed Flintridge’s pre-apprenticeship program (APP) designed to prepare and assist previously incarcerated and gang affiliated community members for careers in the construction trades which includes an array of employment related preparation, services and job placement. A total of 126 individuals in all three groups completed this program including 71 in Group 1, 29 in Group 2 and 26 in Group 3. Just over a quarter of Group 3 (26%) completed the required 6 PPHD sessions accessing referrals to supportive services.

### **Additional VTRP Services Received by Participants (Duplicated Count)**

In addition to the analysis of the two primary partner database and tracking sheets, the Flintridge evaluation liaison has been collecting information from project partners regarding other supportive services that have been reported in BSCC quarterly reports. These numbers provide additional information about the types of services that have been received by individuals in the community as a result of the VTRP. VTRP reported the following cumulative numbers related to Supportive Services in the quarterly report through June 30, 2021:

- 806 have received Financial Assistance.
- 272 participants in the Apprenticeship Preparation Program (APP).
- 365 have completed Life Skills training.
- 108 have received legal services through the LA Incubator Consortium.
- 112 have received rental assistance through Lake Avenue Church valued at \$143,377.
- 107 have received rental and utility assistance through Union Station Homeless Services and 88 through Sources.
- 230 have participated in Know Your Rights and Responsibilities trainings.



## **Justice and Arrest Information (Recidivism) (Table 4/Page 27)**

In preparation for applying for grant funds, the Pasadena Police Department identified a 31.1% recidivism rate for those claiming to live in Pasadena at the time of their release using Post Release Community Supervision population data gathered by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. At that time, the definition was anyone who was released from custody on probation or parole and within 3 years of release, were arrested and returned to confinement by either conviction, parole violation, probation violation or flash incarceration.

At intake, all of the individuals identified as participating in Groups 1, 2 or 3 reported having been previously arrested at intake. Nearly all (96% of Group 1, 93% of Group 2, and 95% of Group 3) also reported a previous conviction. While about a third (31%, 36% and 31% respectively) were not under supervision at intake, 39% of Group 1, 40% of Group 2, and 48% of Group 3 reported they were on probation. A slightly higher percentage of Group 1 (19%) reported they were on parole at intake than Group 2 (15%) or Group 3 (13%).

The Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Inmate Information Center website has been used to track recidivism, which is publicly available requiring name and date of birth for its search. The definition of recidivism used by the VTRP is as follows: new arrest for a new crime or supervision violation, resulting in incarceration beyond 24 hours.<sup>6</sup> For the initial follow-up related to recidivism in February 2019, VTRP identified 227 participants as eligible for follow-up having been determined to meet eligibility criteria and having participated in project activities. Based on this definition and follow up conducted by project staff, VTRP determined that 10% were identified on the Inmate search up until December 31, 2018.

For the final evaluation report, Public Works conducted a search of the database in July 2021 and identified anyone in Groups 1, 2 or 3 who had been arrested in 2019, 2020 or 2021. The overall number of arrests indicates that 21%, 22% and 28% of each group respectively were identified through a look up in the Sheriff’s database. However, among the most recent group of participants (Group 3), the arrest rates were lower among those who completed the APP program (12%) or who had completed at least 6 PPHD sessions (24%). Among those 12 individuals in Group 3 who completed both components of programming (APP and PPHD), none had been arrested during this time period.

In addition to the analysis conducted by the evaluator, the Pasadena Police Department conducted a comprehensive analysis of clients that were served through this project using the rate of recidivism as defined by the BSCC as, “A conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.” The data set

---

<sup>6</sup> BSCC definition of recidivism: “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction” (PC Sec. 6046.1(d)). “Committed” refers to the date of the offense, not the date of conviction.

examined for this analysis included 257 unduplicated individuals that had participated in services from the Pasadena Public Health Department and the Flintridge Center, or its subcontractors, during the grant period.

The data for participants was obtained by accessing the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, which detailed the Criminal Identification and Information (CII) Records of Arrest and Prosecution (RAPS) and the Los Angeles County Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS). Of these individuals, nine identities could not be confirmed in these systems and 248 records were reviewed. Of these, 42 had been convicted of a new offense within the BSCC’s definition of recidivism and two were found to be deceased. This follow up study identified a recidivism rate of 16.9% (42 divided by 248) among project participants, a nearly 50% reduction from the 31.1% recidivism rate identified in the original proposal for Prop 47 funds.

## **Evolution of Project Implementation and Coronavirus Impact**

The work of VTRP under Prop 47 grant funding has been significantly impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic; thus, measurement of true impact has been disrupted. Service delivery changed dramatically with the onset of the pandemic in March of 2020. All agencies were required to adapt to providing services virtually for the most part and, in some cases, postpone services. This section is an overview of the project’s service delivery both pre and post the onset of the pandemic.

### **Partner, Staff and Service Provider Training**

The initial start to the project included training VTRP partners and staff on utilizing a trauma-informed approach that included the following components:

1. Creating a safe space for community members to receive support;
2. Developing trusting and transparent relationships between community members and service providers;
3. Providing opportunities for peer support;
4. Recognizing and providing services that are culturally sensitive and appropriate;
5. Providing choice and voice to community members when developing plans for support and assistance – starting where they are and honoring their priorities.

Trainings of staff and other partners that have been supported by the VTRP included a Spotlight on Re-entry webinar series, adoption of warm-hand off policies and training opportunities, and trainings related to topics such as vaping, youth and community connections, strategies for working with the LGBTQ community, community engagement, and other activities that were made broadly available to VTRP partners and other community-based organizations in the Reentry Integration Network. Supporting its original vision of expanding trauma informed care in the community, VTRP at one time implemented self-care and support for staff and partners working in the reentry field. Recognizing the need for self-care and support, a group of service providers started a

monthly conversation that allowed for training, support, and other activities, which waned with the onset of the pandemic though providers and partners were encouraged to continue to meet in the Vision 20/20 advisory council setting through regular zoom meetings.

### Early Project Implementation

Grant funds were awarded to the PPHD to be used to provide mental health, substance use treatment, and supportive services to formerly incarcerated community members at the Flintridge Center. Services were to be seamlessly integrated so that all constituents could be promptly assessed for and receive all necessary services without logistical complications. Grant funds supported two FTE social workers onsite at the Flintridge Center.

Originally, the proposal specified a detailed 12-month, three-phase mental health and/or substance abuse procedure that included EMDR and/or CBT modalities as warranted by the initial assessment. However, as the project got underway, it became clear to all partners that mandated, structured mental health and/or substance abuse disorder treatment services were sometimes at odds with the goals of trauma-informed care. In order to ensure a high likelihood that all constituents would receive the necessary services while still maintaining autonomy in their service provision and decision making, the following modified process was agreed upon by all partners and approved by the BSCC as described on the Reintegration Care Flow document (9/7/2018):

*Case Management Intake includes referral to PPHD for mental health or substance use assessment for all constituents. Ideally, PPHD social workers will be on-site and available to conduct this short assessment and initiate conversations around services as warranted. Prop 47 eligibility regarding mental health and/or substance abuse disorder needs is determined by any of the following: PPHD assessment, previously received services or currently receiving them elsewhere, limiting of one or more life activities, self-report, and/or has been regarded as having a problem. Thus, all constituents who have been formerly incarcerated and may be eligible for Prop 47 services are assessed for mental health and/or substance abuse disorders at the beginning of services and throughout service delivery.*

In addition to more carefully defining the referral process through the Reintegration Care Flow document described above, VTRP established an online data-sharing platform for referrals, called “Basecamp” so that case managers could upload referral documents and PPHD staff could review and begin to initiate contact regarding the referral. Information uploaded to Basecamp included the following project intake forms in a PDF: consent form, referral (completed by case manager), plan and status report (signed by constituent), FC Service Form #1, and Case Management Assessment Form #3 (signed by the FC case manager and constituent). This platform was also designed for communication between case manager and PPHD staff in order to facilitate follow-up and communication as needed.

Despite the efforts described above to more carefully define and share information regarding enrollment, referrals and access to services, VTRP made slow progress in establishing clear criteria and an understanding among all partners related to the care flow under this Prop 47 initiative, which resulted in difficulties in identifying who had received services, who was continuing in the program and, ultimately, who would be tracked and whose outcomes would be measured for the final evaluation.

### **Mid-Project Course Corrections**

In May 2019, a BSCC monitoring site visit resulted in a determination that partners continued to lack consensus regarding the program service delivery model. Based on information collected by the BSCC from the partners, a subsequent corrective action plan was developed based on the following findings:

- Clients opting out of MH and SUD treatment at intake;
- Clients expressing an interest in receiving supportive services (e.g. housing, education, job skills/career preparation), but not MH and SUD treatment;
- Clients receiving MH and SUD treatment from providers that differ or may be in conflict with PPHD;
- A communication breakdown between the Flintridge Center and PPHD regarding who provides what services and the manner services are described when initially introduced to clients; and
- Who is responsible for finding and engaging clients who drop out or are no shows for PPHD MH and SUD treatment.

The corrective action plan implemented beginning after the BSCC May 2019 visit incorporated several changes in both partner collaboration and program delivery, subsequent training and understanding across service delivery approaches, outreach and follow up. Among the recommendations that most greatly affected the evaluation of program and individual outcomes included the following:

- Revised Consent Form requiring that partners explain to constituents that mental health services (EMDR, CBT and/or substance use) are a condition of receiving Prop 47 supportive services, with a minimum of six sessions to qualify.
- Weekly evaluation and data tracking meetings to ensure that individuals accessing Prop 47 services are tracked, monitored and followed up with as needed to remain engaged in services.
- Assignment of new PPHD staff and weekly case management meetings with Flintridge and PPHD to determine status of individual referrals, follow-up, assessment and engagement in PPHD services.
- A more stringent counting of Prop 47 eligibility for supportive services and case management support based on participation in mental health and/or substance use services and use of other funding sources for those constituents who have not “qualified” based on above guidelines.

The reality of seamless service integration between two very different agencies: one public with an emphasis on clinical therapeutic service provision and the other a non-profit community-based organization, headquartered in different areas of the city, had continued its fine-tuning throughout the length of this grant. It has not been an easy process, but partner agencies continued to coalesce around this important goal in spite of the continued challenges. Mechanisms including the weekly case management and in-person meetings, improved clarity on the referral and assessment process using Basecamp as a shared online space for collaboration, and a new weekly tracking form completed by PPHD staff, contributed to improved communication and enhanced delivery of services.

All constituents received encouragement and support in accessing necessary services for their recovery and successful reintegration. However, eligibility for services determined at the Flintridge Center intake did not necessarily lead to a smooth transition to participation in or completion of the mental health and/or substance use service plans, which were at the core of the original proposal.

Public Works’ 2019 interim evaluation report described what was needed for continued improvement in this area of service alignment and collaborative work on the mental health services aspect of this grant. This included improved communication regarding the meaning of various terms and definitions, as well as agreement over how constituent eligibility for Prop 47 services was determined and documented within the data systems. Given the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic in March 2020, these efforts were no longer as central as the partners adjusted to the pandemic and made modifications to service delivery.

### **Coronavirus Pandemic Impact**

With the arrival of the Coronavirus pandemic, state and local public health mandates instituted in March 2020 began to significantly impact VTRP service delivery. In-person client services, partner meetings and training, and outreach efforts have all seen changes due to the ongoing pandemic since that time.

Outreach to potential clients is an area that experienced significant impact, as this was an in-person activity. Pre-pandemic, outreach involved canvassing at “hot spots” as well as jail and prison visits and resource fairs. All of these activities were halted due to the restrictions imposed because of the pandemic. Since March 2020, outreach has primarily taken place through events in outdoor spaces such as parks. As a result of these modifications, overall enrollment numbers of new clients have been impacted. One positive event has been a new county contract with the Office of Diversion that created a new pathway for referrals that had not previously existed. This helped to offset some of the loss of new participants.

Some examples of specific programming changes that came with the pandemic include the following:

- **Apprenticeship Preparation Program (APP):** Early in the pandemic, APP was not offered for a time, but the program was eventually modified to fit Covid restrictions. It continues to be a 10-week program. The first “pandemic” cohort was hybrid,

with some programming offered virtually and some in-person and outdoors. This proved to be an inferior structure for clients, and thus the second cohort was modified again to take place in person, which has continued since. Between March 2020 and May 2021, three cohorts completed the course, each cohort enrolling twelve participants (in contrast to the regular 30). Facilitators remarked that APP is about creating a “safe space” for participants, which is challenging to do online as so much of the work and interactions with constituents rely on body language.

- **Shepherd’s Door:** The Batterer’s Intervention Program, which provides classes for both men and women ran, pre-pandemic, four classes a week and a Saturday class. All groups moved to the virtual setting (through Zoom) in spring 2020, and the Saturday class was dropped. While challenging to move the groups online, the Los Angeles County Domestic Violence Council provided funding for the technology needed for clients to access the program. Ultimately, the remote environment benefited Shepherd’s Door programming in that it created easier access for participants who lived farther away. They have seen a lower dropout rate since March 2020, with 20 participants completing the 52-week program in 2020. Additionally, most of Shepherd’s Door referrals now come from the Los Angeles County Probation Department rather than Flintridge.
- **Union Station Job Club:** Pre-pandemic, this was a group workshop focused on job searches, resumes, professionalism, etc. This was modified to be a one-on-one service during the pandemic that included motivational support, career search, mock interviews, and wardrobe closet access). Many employers were shut down or stalled, and thus job placement became very difficult.
- Other impacts include the fact that service providers were all closed for a lengthy period—the needs continued to grow yet the resources were sparse.

### Impact on Recidivism

While the definitional challenges of program referral, participation and completion prevent a thorough analysis and attribution of program activities to recidivism among the reentry population in the VTRP service area, some interesting patterns emerged in the latest Sheriff’s database lookup for the groups identified as having participated in the initiative at some level. While the APP is not a direct component identified in the original VTRP proposal, it is a program that was a natural place for recruitment, case management, and for referral and warm handoff to PPHD, particularly as the program delivery and requirements changed. While there was a relatively high percentage of participants in Group 3 who had been re-arrested overall (28%), there was a slightly lower percentage among those who completed 6 PPHD sessions (24%), an even lower percentage among those who completed APP (the pre-apprenticeship program) in this period (12%), which was down to zero among those in Group 3 who completed both.

In addition to the analysis conducted by the evaluator, the Pasadena Police Department conducted a comprehensive analysis of clients that were served through this project using the rate of recidivism as defined by the BSCC as, “A conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within

three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.” This follow up study identified a recidivism rate of 16.9% (42 divided by 248) among project participants, a nearly 50% reduction from the 31.1% recidivism rate identified in the original proposal for Prop 47 funds.

## **Final Summary**

The Pasadena/Altadena Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project reflects many of the complexities that can emerge from a large multi-agency private-public partnership, especially one that attempts to serve a population with few resources and seemingly insurmountable challenges. VTRP partners worked diligently to overcome roadblocks that threatened to negatively impact the project in its early stages. While the mental health component often proved challenging in terms of client willingness and access, there is evidence to show that addressing mental health is a critical piece of successful reentry and reintegration programming. This project has increased the depth of reentry services that were not previously available at this scale and far surpassed its new client enrollment goals. VTRP partners are deeply committed to continued growth and maintenance of its services to the reentry and reintegration community. The continued collaboration of partners has formed a hub for reentry and reintegration services that are now further established and supported by the community holding promise for continued positive impact.

## Report Tables (Tables 1-4)

TABLE 1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		Prop 47 Eligible in Flintridge Database 2020-08-05 (N=286)		PPHD Through June 2019 (N=139)		PPHD from July 2019 to June 2020 (N=148)	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender	Male	243	85%	91	73%	105	72%
	Female	42	15%	33	27%	41	28%
Age	18 to 25	20	7%	7	5%	12	9%
	26 to 43	198	70%	83	61%	88	62%
	44 to 64	62	22%	43	31%	39	28%
	65 and Over	3	1%	4	3%	2	1%
Race	African American	94	35%	37	32%	42	30%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian	2	1%	2	2%	0	0%
	Hispanic or Latino	115	43%	51	44%	68	49%
	Pacific Islander	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
	White	41	15%	15	13%	19	14%
	Multiple Race	9	3%	11	10%	10	7%

Status in Database as of Feb 5, 2021



TABLE 2 OTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION	Prop 47 Eligible in Flintridge Database 2020-08-05 (N=286)		PPHD Through June 2019 (N=139)		PPHD from July 2019 to June 2020 (N=148)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>Level of Education</b>						
High School	79	28%	41	35%	52	36%
High School Diploma or GED	138	49%	50	42%	52	36%
Some College	48	17%	18	15%	28	19%
College Degree	14	5%	7	6%	9	6%
Vocational	1	0%	3	3%	5	3%
<b>Initial Stable Housing?</b>						
Yes	158	55%	67	48%	81	55%
No	128	45%	72	52%	67	45%
<b>Initial Housing Circumstances</b>						
With Friends or Family	123	47%	55	46%	68	47%
Transitional Housing	44	17%	20	17%	31	21%
Independently	37	14%	20	17%	18	12%
Homeless	38	15%	20	17%	14	10%
In-Patient Drug Treatment Center	17	7%	5	4%	15	10%
Rehab.	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Initial Household Income (USD)</b>						
Less than 10,000	215	79%	97	83%	112	78%
10,000 to 20,000	33	12%	12	10%	18	13%
20,000 to 30,000	7	3%	6	5%	6	4%
30,000 to 40,000	8	3%	1	1%	5	4%
40,000 to 50,000	3	1%	1	1%	2	1%
More than 50,000	6	2%	0	0%	1	1%
<b>Initial Employment Status</b>						
Currently Employed	52	21%	28	24%	45	31%
Unemployed	2	1%	3	3%	0	0%
Unemployed Less than 1 month	10	4%	6	5%	5	3%
Unemployed 1-3 Months	33	13%	8	7%	13	9%
Unemployed 3-6 Months	26	10%	11	10%	12	8%
Unemployed 6-12 Months	32	13%	13	11%	15	10%
Unemployed >12 Months	97	39%	47	41%	56	38%
<b>Health Insurance</b>						
Yes	176	62%	76	55%	71	48%
No	110	39%	63	45%	77	52%
<b>US Citizenship</b>						
Yes	234	82%	100	72%	95	64%
No	52	18%	39	28%	53	36%

Status in Database as of Feb 5, 2021

TABLE 3 PROGRAM EXPERIENCES	Prop 47 Eligible in Flintridge Database 2020-08-05 (N=286)		PPHD Through June 2019 (N=139)		PPHD from July 2019 to June 2020 (N=148)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>Case Status</b>						
Active Case Management	53	19%	34	27%	43	29%
System Navigation	41	14%	35	28%	28	19%
Inactive	57	20%	20	16%	33	22%
Case Closed	134	47%	38	30%	43	29%
<b>APP Course Completion</b>						
Completed	71	71%	29	88%	26	79%
In Progress	10	10%	1	3%	0	0%
Did Not Complete	19	19%	3	9%	7	21%
<b>Completed 6 PPHD Sessions*</b>						
Yes					38	26%
No					110	74%
<b>Referrals</b>						
# of Clients	162	57%	87	63%	114	77%
# of Referrals/average #	273	0.95	141	1.01	197	1.33

Status in Database as of Feb 5, 2021

\*Not applicable to Groups 1 & 2

TABLE 4 JUSTICE INFORMATION		Prop 47 Eligible in Flintridge Database 2020-08-05 (N=286)		PPHD Through June 2019 (N=139)		PPHD from July 2019 to June 2020 (N=148)	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Previously Arrested	Yes	259	100%	101	97%	145	100%
	No	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%
Previously Convicted	Yes	267	96%	101	93%	139	95%
	No	12	4%	8	7%	7	5%
Supervision Status (at intake)	Probation	104	39%	42	40%	69	48%
	Parole	52	19%	16	15%	18	13%
	AB109	30	11%	9	9%	11	8%
	Other	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
	None	82	31%	37	36%	45	31%
Status in Database as of Feb 5, 2021							
Los Angeles County Inmate Search							
Overall							
Yes		59	21%	30	22%	42	28%
No		227	79%	109	78%	106	72%
Completed APP		71		29		26	
Arrested		12	17%	5	17%	3	12%
Completed at least 6 PPHD sessions						33	
						8	24%
Completed Both (APP & 6 PPHD sessions)						12	
						0	0%

\*Look up information collected in July 2021

## PROJECT LOGIC MODEL

Logic Model

<b>Project:</b>	Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project (Prop 47)
<b>Problem Statement:</b>	<b>Gaps in Service:</b> There are gaps in services for formerly incarcerated individuals in the Pasadena/ Altadena area. First and foremost is the need for substance abuse and mental health disorder treatment. Additional needs include immediate care within 48 hours of release, help accessing resources, employment, transportation, education and legal assistance. <b>Lack of Coordination Among Providers and Data Silos:</b> There is no coordinated, centralized system to track services provided to the reentry population, the outcome of those services, and providers’ performance.
<b>Goals:</b>	<b>1.</b> Improve the lives of reentry constituents in Pasadena, Altadena, and surrounding communities. <b>Objectives: A)</b> Increase depth of reentry services B) Serve 250 additional constituents C) Support constituents’ engagement in services D) Reduce recidivism by 50%. <b>2.</b> Improve and align reentry services in Pasadena and Altadena. <b>Objectives: A)</b> Increase government and community partners’ capacity/competency to serve reentry constituents B) Increase data sharing among partners C) Implement the Vision 20/20 Reintegration Strategic Plan D) Identify sustainability strategies

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Immediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long Term Outcomes
Resources available to conduct program activities	Actions, services, or interventions	Tangible products that are the result of activities	Changes we expect to occur within the short-term	Changes we expect to see after immediate outcomes	Changes we hope to see in the future
Staff (PPD, PPHD, Flintridge Center, CBOs)	Recruitment and Outreach	# referrals from public/private sector # people outreached to # outreach events attended # jail in-reach events	Increased awareness of reintegration resources	Reduced risk of recidivism	Improved quality of life for reentry community members
Reintegration Advisory Council	Orientation	# PACT Resource Fairs # PACT Fair attendees	Community members’ basic needs are met	Reduced risk of relapse	Coordinated and aligned reentry service delivery in Pasadena/ Altadena
Community Partners	Enrollment and Assessment	# enrolled in project # biopsychosocial assessments conducted	Community members are better positioned to pursue higher education or employment	Reduced mental health symptoms	Safer, Healthier Community
Flintridge Center facilities and assets (offices, van, etc.)	Case Management and Systems Navigation	# referrals made # case meetings # case notes # completing each phase	Established baseline and acuity level for community members in need of mental health/ substance abuse services	Community members employed	
Community members	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services - EMDR - CBT	# individual therapy sessions # group therapy sessions # substance abuse groups # completing each phase		Community members enrolled in higher education	
Funding - P47 Grant - Leveraged Funds	Direct Supportive Services (e.g. APP, Employment Development, Housing, Legal, etc.) - Trauma-Informed Care	# engaged in each type of services # completed each type of service	Community members completing certified employment programs receive industry-valued credentials	Community members living in stable housing	
	Professional Development	# professional trainings		Improvement in stress management, self-esteem, interpersonal communication skills and change in thinking patterns	
	Convene Advisory Council	# meetings and members			

## GRANTEE HIGHLIGHT

The **Pasadena/Altadena “Vision 20/20” Reintegration Project** has worked hard to improve access to services for the reentry population and ensure the sustainability of reintegration services in the Pasadena/Altadena community.



For individuals directly benefiting from the Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project, the **Flintridge Center Apprenticeship Preparation Program (APP)** has initiated life-changing transitions for formerly incarcerated community members who are ready to engage in the personal work of preparing for a union apprenticeship in construction. The program was the first apprenticeship preparation program in Los Angeles County to resume services after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Michael (left) graduated from APP in December 2020. Even before his class officially ended, he secured an offer from the Ironworkers union, and he’s been working ever since. Reflecting on the experience, Michael shares that he “wouldn’t even say the APP was a program; it was a way of life that I gravitated towards.”

On September 8, 2021, Kyung – an APP graduate from Fall 2018 – visited the Flintridge Center office and made a \$50 donation to support future apprentices. Kyung has been working steadily since graduation and as a graduate is committed to ensuring

the APP’s sustainability and creating opportunities for more previously incarcerated community members like himself.

Kyung’s donation is just one of many efforts to sustain reintegration services in Pasadena/ Altadena. In the Fall of 2020, the City of Pasadena Prosecutor’s Office was awarded a \$1 million federal grant from the U.S Department of Justice to help combat recidivism. The Prosecutor’s Office will be working in close coordination with Flintridge Center and the Vision 20/20 Advisory Council to continue implementing the Pasadena/ Altadena Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project.

